# American Farmer,

## AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

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THE FAMOUS COW BLOSSOM—We had the pleasure of seeing this splendid animal, a few weeks ago, at the residence of her owner, near this city, and high as our expectations had been raised by all that we had heard of her, while owned by our friend, Mr. Saml. Canby, who reared her, they were more than realized. Blossom is now seven years old, vigorous and healthful, and, altho' it is six months since she dropped her last calf, she is giving seven gallons of milk per day, and that of the richest quality. This year, in the beginning of the fifth month after calving, she gave as high as 35 quarts of milk in a day, and ranged from 34 to 35 for several days that her milk was measured; and from her milk of that week were made 15¾ lbs. of butter, not weighed till it had been well worked. It is believed, by her owner, that Blossom would have done better than this, if she had had free access to water; but she was in a pasture where there was none, and consequently depended for what she got upon the unreliable attendance of a servant. It will be seen by comparing "Blossom's" yield this year with what is said in the statement below, by her former owner, Mr. Canby, that she has not fallen off—but on the contrary rather improved—from last year. She is now supposed to be in calf by Mr. Canby's fine imported short horn Durham, "*Washington Irving*," by whom she has now a splendid heifer calf six months old, with her.

The present owner will part with "Blossom" at a price which we deem very moderate. We hope that some of our liberal breeders will secure her for Maryland. We should like to see her grace our Baltimore County Agricultural Fair. If her owner does not part with Blossom, we learn he will sell her fine heifer calf which we have mentioned.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

"*To the Editor*—Dear Sir: At your request, I send you a statement of my Durham cow Blossom, her milking, &c. Unfortunately, her calving so late as she has, both last year and this, has thrown the trial into warm weather, which is against her, particularly in the yield of butter, as for want of a spring house, we have to keep our milk in a cellar. You will perceive there is a great gain over last year in the butter, more than the increase, of milk would warrant, which I consider mainly attributable to the trial being made rather earlier in the season, and the weather cooler at the time: you may remember I stated last year, that with cooler weather or a spring house, I had no doubt there would have been several pound's more butter.

Last year, one month from calving, Blossom gave for the week 247½ quarts, being over 35 quarts per day, which made 13¼ lbs. well worked butter. This summer, near two months after calving, she gave in one week, 253½ quarts, being over 36 quarts per day, which yielded 17¼ lbs. of superior butter, which was well worked before weighing; the milk also was never measured until after the froth settled.

To satisfy myself as well as a number of my friends, I had intended to try her for a week in the 4th month after calving, but the intense heat and drought coming on, I considered it would not be doing her justice to give her a trial at that time. I had her milk measured on the 13th of July, (being the 4th month from calving) and the yield was as follows:

Morning, 12½ qts.—noon 11½ do.—evening 11 do.—Total 35 quarts—which quantity I have not a doubt she would average for a week, if the trial could be made earlier in the season; and if nothing occurs, I hope to prove it next year, as she will calve earlier in the spring. During her trials, I never make any difference in her keep; she is fed as usual, and was in the same pasture with the other cows. We were as unsuccessful as usual in attempting to get her dry last winter, as she gave 16 quarts per day up to calving. She had her first calf in April, 1838, and her sixth on the 12th of last April, (having twins twice) and has never been dry during that time.

Very respectfully, SAMUEL CANBY.

*Blossom's yield of Milk for one week.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1841—June 2. | 13½ morn. | 12 noon. | 10½ eve'g. | Total 36 |
| " 3. | 13½ | 12 | 11 | 36½ |
| " 4. | 13½ | 12½ | 10½ | 36½ |
| " 5. | 13½ | 12 | 11 | 36½ |
| " 6. | 13½ | 12 | 10½ | 36 |
| " 7. | 13½ | 12 | 10½ | 36 |
| " 8. | 13½ | 12 | 10½ | 36 |
| Being on an average, over 36 qts. per day. | | | | 253½ |

*Woodside, Aug.* 6, 1841."

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SALE OF STOCK—As heretofore advertised, a sale will take place at the Rising Sun, on the Germantown road, 3 miles from the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Thursday, 8th Sept. of a number of Durham cattle, from the herd of James Gowen, esq. part of which from his celebrated "Dairy Maid" stock. We publish the catalogue for the benefit of those desirous of purchasing—The portrait of Dairy Maid and two of her calves can be seen at the office of the "American Farmer":

1. *Roan Anna*—Roan, bred by Mr. Gowen, calved July, 1838, got by Mr. Sheridan's bull, by Col. Powell's Washington, (dam a favorite cow bred by Dr. Gibson,) dam Rowan, bred by Mr. Kelly, now owned by Capt. Baker; Rowan's sire, Oliver the second, by Col. Powell's Oliver the first, or Red Jacket, sometime in possession of the Pennsylvania hospital, afterwards the property of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and held in such repute that his service, it was said, was rated at $50 Red Jacket by Memnon, bred by Mr. Whitaker, imported 1827; g. dam by Rover, Rover by Monk, bought by Mr. Sergeant of Col. Powell; g g dam by Powell's Wye Comet, &c. &c. &c. Roan Anna was awarded the Philadelphia Society's Premium, No 2, at its last Annual Exhibition. Expected to calve early in May, to Leander, son of Dairy Maid—took him on the 6th of August.

2. *Gloucester*, Roan Anna's calf—Gloucester, roan, calved May 22d, 1842, sire imported Prince of Wales—P. of Wales by Maggot, 2238, bred by Rev. Hy. Berry; dam, Quince by 2d Hubback, 1428, g dam Queen of Oak, bred by Whitaker, by Whitaker's Edward, 1002, g g dam Pretty Face, by Mr. Whitaker's Frederick, 1060, (son of Comet, 1000 guineas,) g g g dam Pretty Lass, by Hubbard, 291, (200 guineas,) g g g g dam Pretty Maid by Duke, 225. g g g g g dam by Mr Charge's bull, 872. g g g g g g dam direct to the Studley bull.

3 *Pocahontas* (imported,) light roan, imported Nov. 1839, now 6 years old, sold by Mr. J. Slingsly, of England, under warranty that she was "got by Brutus, dam a favorite Cow belonging to Mr. Tempest." Brutus, roan, bred by Mr. R. Booth, the property of Mr. Tempest, got by Burley (17661) d. Adelaide by Albert (7271,) g d Anna by Pilot, 4061, g g d Ariadne by Albion, 14, g g g d Brighteyes by the Lame Bull, 859, g g g g d by Shipton, 587, g g g g g d by a son of Suwarrow, 636, g g g g g g d by a son of the Twin Brother, to Ben, &c. Charles Tempest's favorite cow, per Herd Book, is Daisy, by Wharfdale, bred by Mr. Whitaker, the property of Rev. Hy. Berry, dam by a bull of Revd. Jas. Armitage's Rhodes. Wharfdale by Enchanter, 244, dam Miranda, by Western Comet, 689, g dam Venus, bred by Mr. J. Charge, by Major, 397, g g d by Mr Charge's Grey Bull, 872, g g g d by Favorite, 252, g g g g d descended from the Studley White Bull, 627. Pocahontas took the first premium at the Philadelphia Society's last annual exhibition—expected to calve to Leander, a son of Dairy Maid, in March—took him 3d June.

4. *Young Cherry*, red and white, dam Pocahontas, calved Dec. 1840, 21 months old, finely formed for milking and feeding properties—sire, Prince of Wales. In the fall of 1839, without any previous preparation, but just taken from the field to the Agricultural Exhibition at the Rising Sun, he took the first premium "for the best imported Durham bull."

5. *Roanoke*, roan, calved March 28th, 5 months old, sire, Prince of Wales, dam Pocahontas.

6. *Victoria*, (imported) roan, calved Dec. 1834, got by Governor; dam Eloquence, by Diamond, g d by George, g g g d by Superior, g g g d by Major. Victoria was imported in 1837, then in calf by Lord Derby's bull Tulip—is a regular breeder. She was purchased of Col. Wolbert, her former owner; expected to calve latter end of March or beginning of April, to Leander. a son of Dairy Maid—took him June 27.

7. *Victoria's Calves—Sithon Snyder*, dark roan, calved May 27th, 1841, 16 months old, sire imported Colostra. Colostra, white, bred by J. Whitaker of Burley, Otley, England, calved 20th May, 1836, got by Colossus, 1847, dam Miss Fairfax, (half sister to young Phylis, sold to Mr. Harness, of Ohio,) by Mr. Whitaker's Fairfax, 1023, a son of Frederick, 1060, g d Lady, by young Warlaby, 2812, g g d by young Dimple, 971, a son of Sir Dimple, 531. (Sir Dimple's sister Lily was sold at Mr. C. Colling's sale for 410 guineas) g g g d by Snowball, 2648, g g g g d by Layton, a son of Mr Charge's gray Bull, 872. Colostra for the first time after his arrival in America, was exhibited at the Philadelphia Agricultural Society's Fair, held at Elliot's Hotel, 5th Nov. and won the first premium. He was again exhibited at the Philadelphia Society Fair, held at the Rising Sun, 7th Oct. 1840, and won the highest premium, a silver medal.

No. 8. *Prince Albert*, red and white, calved April 26th, 5 months old, sire, Prince of Wales.

No. 9. *Juno*, white, calved Jan. 29th, 1841, sire imported Colostra, dam Dairy Maid, Mr. Gowen's celebrated cow imported from England in the Fall of 1838, from the herd of Mr. Whitaker, Yorkshire.—For Pedigree and character of Dairy Maid, see American Farmer of 23d March last.

10 *Calisto*, white, calved 7th March, 1842, 6 months old, sire Prince of Wales, dam Dairy Maid.

11 *Mars*, roan, calved March 1st, 1842, 6 months old, sire Leander, son to Dairy Maid. Leander was calved Feb. 19, 1839, got by Mr. Whitaker's bull in England, the Prince of Northumberland. Leander, beautiful red and white, by Mr. Whitaker's bull the Prince of Northumberland. The Prince of Northumberland by Sandoe, Sandoe by Streamer, dam by Compton's son of George, g d by Wellington, 683, g g d Miss Hill, by Major, 397, &c. P. of N's dam Bellflower, said to be the best cow of her age in all England, by Gen Simpson's Sultan, 1485, a son of Jupiter, 1147, and Jupiter by North Star, own brother to Comet, 155, (100 guineas) and dam Mary, (300 guineas) sister to Windsor, 698, g. d. Rolla, also bred by General Simpson, and North Star, 458.

Dam Cleopatra, by Imported Colostra, bred by Col. Wolbert. She took the Society's Premium, No. 1, for Improved Short Horn Durhams, between 2 and 3 years old, at the late Annual Exhibition, in competition with the best cattle of her class, ever exhibited before on that ground. Grand dam, Mr. Wolbert's Imported Isabella, by Memnon, (2295) got by Julius Cæsar, (1145) dam, Strawberry, by Pilot, (495) g. d. Halnaby, by the Lame Bull, (359) g. g. dam by Easby, (232) g. g. g. dam by Suwarrow, (635) &c. &c.

No. 12. *Rosy Ann*, Red and white, calved Jan'ry 21st,—7 months old—sire, Leander, son of Dairy Maid, dam Cathleen, bred by Mr. Kelly, the property of Mr. Gowen; Cath-

leen's sire Oliver the second, by Col. Powel's Oliver the first, or Red Jacket, some time in possession of the Pennsylvania Hospital, afterwards the property of Henry Clay, of Kentucky. Red Jacket by Mammon, bred by Mr. Whitaker, Imported 1827, g. dam by Rover, Rover by Col. Powel's Monk, g g. dam by Powel's Wye Comet, g. g g. dam by Manuel Eyre's Bull Leopard, &c. &c. &c. Rosy Ann's grand dam, by her Sire, Dairy Maid.

No. 13. *Dolly*, roan, calved June 16th, 1840—2 years old—Sire, Prince of Wales, dam, Cathleen, as above. Cathleen is a great milker, her family is reputed for extraordinary milking properties; she is sister to Mr. Kelly's Kate Kearney, a second Dairy Maid, also, to Rowan, the dam of Roan Anna. Dolly shows already great developement for milk—expected to calve to Leander, a son of Dairy Maid, in Febuary next, took him, May the 14th.

No 14. *Kitty Clover*, white, 7 years old, bred by Benjamin Chew, Esq. her Sire a Durham Bull, her dam a favourite Cow of Mr. Chew's, a superior Cow of some blood, but of neither sire or dam is there any Pedigree on record; this is to be regretted, but no Cow, perhaps, ever stood less in need of a Pedigree; no good judge would require one of such a Cow except for the matter of sale. She was known, while Mr. Chew's property, as "Lady White." She is a regular breeder, combines the properties of good milking, and easy feeding, expected to calve to Leander, in May—took him on the 10th August.

No. 14. *Young American Comet*, white, calved June 17th, 1842, by Leander, a son of Dairy Maid, dam Kitty Clover. The pure blood of the Sire, with the alloy presumable in the dam, may, with care, produce what a similar cross did for England, in giving her Colling's Comet—sold for 1000 guineas.

If, at his age, the English Comet gave better promise than does Young American Comet, he must have been a fine calf.

No. 16. *Young Rowan*, red and white, calved, December 20th, 1841—8 months old—Sire, Leander, son of Dairy Maid, dam, Wood Nymph, bred by Mr. Gowen; Wood Nymph's Sire, Mr. Sheriden's Durham Bull, by Col. Powel's Washington; g. dam, Primrose, also, bred and owned by Mr. G. Primrose—is a fine specimen of the Hereford breed.

No. 17. *Ned of the Hills*, red and white, calved November 12th, 1841—9 months old—Sire, Leander, son of Dairy Maid, dam, Stately, a capital Dairy Cow of Durham blood, but without Pedigree. Ned of the Hills has character enough by the sire side, and doubtless will produce first-rate dairy Stock.

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For the American Farmer.

### Remarks on the Application of Manure.

As the season has arrived for the application of manure to wheat lands, the question may very properly be raised, —What is the best *mode* of its application? This is an important question, and one that has been frequently discussed. Some persons recommend top dressing after the wheat is sown, but the general impression seems to be, that spreading previous to sowing and turning under *immediately* is the most efficient mode of application.—An experienced practical farmer of some forty years standing in Penna.—who adopted the rule of "*come boys*" throughout—was in the practice, until some 10 or 12 years since, of turning the manure under with as little delay as possible. So impressed was he with the importance of attaining this object that it was his custom to plough in, if possible, all that was spread on each day. It so happened on one occasion, that the press of other business broke in on his accustomed practice, and the manure after being spread was left to lay two or three weeks before it was turned under. To his surprise a marked difference soon appeared in the wheat in favor of the part which the manure was suffered to lay longest previous to being ploughed down. This difference continued until harvest—at which time the latter portion was about one foot taller than the other, with a proportionate yield of grain. This induced him to repeat the experiment the following year—which resulted as before. It has now become his practice to spread the manure as soon as convenient and allow it to lay on the surface until seeding time, in some cases for the space of five or six weeks. Now this is *practical* knowledge—the uniform result of fair and repeated experiment.—As to the why and wherefore, I leave it for the scientific readers of the Farmer, of whom I doubt not there are many.

In relation to top dressing wheat, I may say, that not having quite a sufficiency of manure before sowing last autumn, I was induced to try the experiment of top dressing a portion of the field. For this purpose I selected short, well rotted manure, which was evenly spread over the surface—some part in the early, and the balance in the latter part of the winter, the ground being frozen at the time of application; though it was decidedly beneficial, the effect both on the wheat and young timothy and clover was far inferior to that portion of the field where the manure was turned under previous to sowing.

*Baltimore Co., Aug. 26th*, 1842. E. P.

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Columbia Wheat.—A small lot of this Wheat has been left with us by Mr. Smeltzer, the grains of which, for size and plumpness, present a better appearance than any that we have ever heretofore seen. He states that he procured five bushels of this wheat from the North in the fall of 1840, which yielded 93 bushels; and that the next fall he sowed 7½ acres, which yielded 269 bushels by measurement, and 293½ by weight—equal to 37½ bushels to the acre. This Wheat grows very much like rye, ripens from 8 to 10 days earlier than any other description of Wheat, and is not liable to be injured by smut or mildew. It requires about a bushel and a half to the acre in sowing. The following letter from a gentleman well acquainted with such matters, speaks volumes in favour of the quality and yield of this Wheat.

*Bloomfield Mills, August* 10, 1842.

*Mr. H. R. Smeltzer—Sir*:—According to your request, I ground one bushel of your Columbia Wheat, and it gives me pleasure to state that, according to my opinion, it will make better Flour than any red wheat I ever ground, and also yield more to the bushel. The bushel which I ground weighed 65 lbs., and yielded 45½ lbs. of flour. It is my opinion that it will make 24 barrels of superfine flour to the 100 bushels, which is a gain of 2 bbls. in the 100 bushels to the farmer.

Yours very resp'y, David Beeler.

*The Columbia Wheat* is offered for sale at Mr. David Boyd's Store, and Daniel Dorsey's Hotel.

Henry R. Smeltzer.

*Frederick Citizen.*

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*Vermont Sugar.*—It is a singular fact, that next to Louisiana, Vermont is the greatest sugar producing State in the Union! The amount of *maple sugar* produced in 1840, was over 2,559 tons, being over 17⅝ pounds to each inhabitant, allowing a population of 291,948. At five cts. a pound, this is worth $255,963,20. The Montepelier Watchman states that this quantity is far below that produced the present year, and thinks it may be safely estimated, that the sugar produced this season will at the low price of five cents, be worth one million of dollars.

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Germany.—The letters from Stuttgardt announce the attendance of the diplomatic representatives of England, France, and America, with the other subordinate ambassadors of neighboring States, who are alluded to as watching, with great vigilance, the consideration of the subject of duties in the Diet. The presence of the English ambassador is stated to be particularly directed to the question of manufactures, while the American Minister promises mutual advantages should the duty on tobacco and rice be lowered. The French ambassador has made no proposition respecting a treaty of commerce, and it was supposed he had received orders to wait the result of the elections.

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From the Farmer and Gardener.

### An Essay on the Importance of Lime in Soils.

(*By Darius Lapham, Civil Engineer.*)

In the previous numbers I have attempted to show the principles of the action of lime in restoring fertility to exhausted soils, and I now propose to make some remarks on the application of lime to soils, together with some additional remarks upon the principles of its action. Before proceeding to remark upon its application, it may be well to recapitulate the principles upon which its usefulness in Agriculture depends; remarking at the same time, that these principles ought to be well understood by the practical farmers themselves.

1. The most important use of lime in renovating soils that have become exhausted by over cropping, is dependent upon the principle which lime possesses of converting vegetable and animal substances, as well as the *original humus* which may be remaining in the soil into soluble food for plants; and of forming with those substances such a chemical combination as that their soluble and gaseous products are prevented from waste, either by dissipation in the atmosphere or being washed away by rains; and retaining them in the soil, and yielding them only to the action of growing plants.

2. By its power of combining chemically with all acids contained in the soils, or in the original humus, or such as may be derived from the vegetable matter added to the soil, and also with some of the metalic oxides, and either converting them into suitable food for plants, or preventing their noxious influence in retarding or obstructing the growth of wholesome and nutritious plants.

3. By supplying to the soil, when it is wanting an essential constituent of such plants as are cultivated for food.

4. Lime when incorporated in the soils, may have a greater effect in producing an electrical equilibrium, or neutralization; and thereby inducing a more healthy and vigorous circulation of sap or vegetable fluid, than has hitherto been conceded.

[Dr. Jackson says, "If a soil is wholly positive or negative in its nature, it fails to be fertile; and when one power greatly predominates over the other, it is not in its most favorable condition. We must then endeavor to bring a soil to a neutral state, especially if it is decidedly acid. Silex is regarded as an acid, and alumina, lime, magnesia, iron, and the alkalies are its opposites, or are electro-positive in relation to it. Vegetable acids are also electro-negative, or acid reagents, and must be combined with some basic substance in order to give the best results."]

5. Lime in a caustic state has a powerful effect in promoting the germination of seeds planted in the earth.

[It is well known that by a wise provision of nature, for their perservation for an indefinite length of time, seeds contain a greater proportion of carbon, than any other parts of the plant; and that germination cannot take place until this excess of carbon has been abstracted. This excess of carbon is converted into carbonic acid by absorbing oxigen from the moisture and air contained in the soil. But it is obvious that if the seed when planted in the earth should be in contract with caustic lime, or lime deprived of its carbonic acid, that the lime will rapidly absorb the carbonic acid as it is formed, from the seed. In Lindley's Theory of Horticulture, Amer. Ed. 1841, it is stated that old spruce fir seed, which would scarcely germinate at two years old produced a fine healthy crop when three years old, having been first damped and then mixed with newly slacked lime. It is also well known to intelligent farmers that liming seed wheat induces a healthy and vigorous growth so as to prevent the smut.]

6. The application of lime in combination with vegetable matter increases the power of the soil to absorb moisture, and improves the texture so as to admit the air more readily, and to greater depth.

[It is stated by practical men that the saving of labor by the improved texture which the lime produces will amply repay the cost, if no other advantage should be derived from its application.]

7. Considerable advantage is derived from the use of lime in soils by the destruction of insects, and the prevention of diseased plants.

It has been stated that there are three modes or forms in which lime may be applied to soils.

1st. In the form of *Calcined Lime.*
2nd. In the form of *Carbonate of Lime.*
3rd. In the form of *Sulphate of Lime.*

I shall proceed to remark upon its application to soils under each of these forms.

#### 1. *Calcined Lime.*

Before the application of lime, there should always be made an accurate analysis of the soil to which it is to be applied. Such analysis will enable us to judge of the quantity of lime required, and to guide us in the manner of its application. If the analysis should indicate a deficiency of *humus* and *calcareous* matter, and the soil should possess in other respects a proper constitution, the best and cheapest mode of restoring its fertility, will be to commence by sowing a crop of clover or buckwheat, (plants which draw but little food from the soil before ripening) which may be made to grow in poor soils by a small quantity of gypsum or ashes sown upon them after they have come up and covered the ground; and as soon as they are fully in flower, newly slacked lime, at the rate of 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, should be sown upon the ground, and crop immediately turned under by the plough, and laid flat by the roller if necessary; a second plough should follow in the furrow of the first and turn up an additional quantity of earth upon the sod. The action between the lime and the vegetable matter aided by heat and moisture, will soon convert the sod into a suitable state for the food of plants; and by subsequent tillage it will

become incorporated with the soil so as enrich the whole mass of earth lying above the sod.

If the analysis should indicate an excess of vegetable matter in the soil, or that sterility is caused by acids, the lime should then be applied to the naked surface and ploughed in and incorporated as much as possible by the use of the roller. The quantity to be applied for this purpose will require to be ascertained by experiment, and by commencing with a small quantity and increasing it, until the desired effects are produced. Generally, however, the quantity required to correct the acidity of soils is small compared with that required to act upon the vegetable matter.

Another method of applying lime to soils is by means of the compost. A farmer should always have a place appropriated to the making of compost, and should always have a quantity of lime on hand for that purpose. The compost heap should be composed of alternate layers of vegetable matter, manure from the stables, refuse straw, all animal matter the farm may afford, and lime—the whole covered with earth. With very little care and attention, a large quantity of manure may be thus accumulated and prepared for use during the course of a year.

In the State of Pennsylvania, lime has been used in Agriculture more extensively and successfully than in any other State. Dr. Darlington has given the following mode of its application, as the general practice in that State.

It is usually obtained from the kiln in its caustic state, and deposited in heaps in the field where it is to be spread, and water sufficient to slake it to a powder is then thrown upon it. As soon as it is slacked, it is loaded into carts, and men with shovels distribute it as evenly as possible over the ground. On an ordinary soil from 40 to 50 bushels per acre are applied. A very rich soil will receive 70 or 80 bushels, or even 100 bushels to the acre with advantage. On very poor land 20 to 30 bushels per acre is deemed most advantageous to commence with. The application of lime is usually repeated every five or six years; that is every time the field comes in turn to be broken up with the plough, and as the land improves the quantity of lime is increased. The prevailing practice in Chester county, is to plough down the sod or ley in the fall or early in the spring, harrow it once, and then spread the lime previously slaked to a powder, preparatory to planting the field with Indian corn.

Dr. Darlington also states as his experience, that a good proportion of vegetable matter adds greatly to the beneficial effects of lime; and hence our farmers are desirous to mingle as much barn-yard manure as possible with their lime dressings; and to get their fields into what is called a good sod or turf, full of grass roots. Then a dressing of lime has an admirable effect. Yard manure is not generally mingled with the lime, when the latter is first applied. The practice is to lime the Indian corn ground, prior to planting that grain on inverted sod; and the ensuing spring, to manure the same field for a barley crop, or to reserve the manure until the succeeding autumn and apply it to the wheat crop.

The cheapest method of applying the lime to land, will be to mark off the field into squares by stakes 20 feet apart, and when the lime is hauled from the kiln before it is slacked, to drop half a bushel at the intersection of every square, of 20 feet, taking care at the same time, on every alternate range, to drop the lime in one range opposite the middle of the space between the heaps in the other range, thus:

O O O O O O
O O O O O
O O O O O O

When placed in this manner, the heaps will be equidistant from each other in all directions, and a man with a shovel can, without walking, spread the heaps so that the lime will cover the whole surface evenly and uniformly. This plan saves the labor of shovelling the lime into the cart the second time.

If more or less than fifty bushels to the acre is required, the distance between the stakes must be increased or diminished accordinly.

If the lime is applied to ploughed land, the best way to slake the lime, is to cover the heaps with earth, the moisture of which, will soon reduce the lime to fine powder. But if applied to a green crop it must be slacked with water.

### 2. *Carbonate of Lime.*

Under the term of carbonate of lime, may be included, not only pulverised and disintegrated limestone, but likewise all the various descriptions of marl, or any substance containing a moiety of calcareous earth. The term *carbonate of lime*, conveys a distinct and definite idea, always meaning a compound of 56 parts of pure lime, and 44 parts of carbonic acid; but the term *marl*, is very indefinite, and requires to be qualified by some adjective, to give it an approach to definitiveness,—Such as *shell* marl, *clay* marl, *marly clay*, *green sand*, marl, &c. But the value of marl for agricultural purposes depends partly upon the quantity of calcareous matter contained in it, and partly upon other component parts, which may be useful as fertilizers of the soil, or as correctives and amendments of the constitution of the soil. For example, *clay* marl, will be more useful on sandy lands than on clay lands, because the clay contained in the marl will improve the constitution of the sandy soil, whilst it would injure that of the other. *Shell* marl, when obtained from recent pulverised shells, will be more valuable by reason of the animal matter which they contain, than if procured from calcined, or old decayed shells, from which the animal matters have been abstracted. The *green sand* marl, in addition to its calcareous quality, contains a large proportion of potash, which is perhaps more valuable than carbonate of lime alone.

It will be seen, therefore, that in order to be able to apply marls to lands judiciously and profitably, it is an essential pre-requisite, that its qualities should be ascertained, as well as the character and composition of the soil to which it is to be applied; and an accurate analysis of each is the only sure guide, to direct the farmer in the use of marls.

There is, however, this distinction between marls and calcined or caustic lime:—the lime being perhaps always in the form of a carbonate, or lime fully combined with carbonic acid, it will not arrest and retain the carbonic acid gas, formed by the fermentatioh and putrefaction of the vegetable matter in the soils; but the carbonic acid, having the weakest affinity for lime of any other known, (except one or two,) the lime will of course combine with any acids which the soil may contain, and give out the carbonic acid with which it was combined, for the use of the growing plants. This process takes place so slowly and gradually in the soil, that growing plants are enabled to seize upon the carbonic acid as it is liberated, and appropriate it as food for the new vegetable.

Carbonate of lime, according to Sir H. Davy, does not produce that strong chemical action upon inert vegetable matter, and woody fibre, that takes place when caustic lime is added, by which they are rendered soluble, and form a nutritive food for plants.

### 3. *Sulphate of Lime—Gypsum.*

The mode by which gypsum acts upon plants has long been a subject of inquiry and investigation, by both scientific and practical men, without arriving, until recently, at any definite or satisfactory results; and the effects recorded of its action upon plants under apparently similar circumstances, have been so various and contradictory, that the inquiry has been thereby exceedingly embarrassed.

Professor Leibig having recently announced the important fact, that rain and snow water contain a notable proportion of ammonia, it affords a satisfactory solution of this long mooted question. The sulphuric acid of the gypsum unites with the carbonate of ammonia, at the common temperature, and forms soluble sulphate of ammonia; the lime thus liberated seizes upon the carbonic acid given out by the ammonia, and forms carbonate of lime. "The evident influence of gypsum (says Leibig) upon the growth of grasses, depends only upon its fixing in the soil the ammonia of the atmosphere, which would otherwise be volatilized, with the water as it evaporates."

That this may be one of the causes of the increased fertility produced by the application of gypsum, is not controverted; but that it is the *only* cause, is questionable. In the decomposition of gypsum by carbonate of ammonia, two other salts may be formed, viz: sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime; and both of these salts will act upon either the undecayed vegetable matter, or the humus contained in the soil, and thereby afford a greater supply of food to the growing plants, in addition to that of supplying them with nitrogen.

The surprising effects produced by the small quantity of gypsum usually sown upon land, may be accounted for, when we consider that nitrogen forms but the one hundredth part of the substance of the grasses; and that by the decomposition of a little more than four pounds of gypsum, sufficient nitrogen is afforded for an increased product of 100 pounds of the grasses. But when to this is superadded the additional effects of the decompose gypsum upon the food of plants, we cease to wonder at the effects produced by so small a quantity of gypsum.

There are, however, other modes by which the decomposition of gypsum in the soil may be effected. Oxalic acid, which is of frequent occurrence in soils, and which in some soils is a principal cause of sterility, has a greater affinity for lime than any other acid. When gypsum is sown upon a soil containing oxalic acid, this acid will immediately unite with the lime of the gypsum, and set free the sulphuric acid, which will either be absorbed by the roots of plants, or will enter into combination with other bases, which may be in the soil; such as potash, soda, magnesia, or ammonia, in the order in which they are stated.

The carbonates of potash and soda, when present in soils to which gypsum is applied, will decompose it, by the sulphuric acid uniting with these substances, and the lime uniting with the carbonic acid, thus liberated, forming sulphates of potash and soda, and carbonate of lime.

Unleached ashes mixed with gypsum, will effect its decomposition,—the potash having a greater affinity for the acid than lime, will form sulphate of potash, and set the lime free.

Animal and vegetable manures, when in a state of fermentation, give out ammoniacal gas; and when gypsum is spread over a heap of manure, this gas combines with the sulphuric acid, forming sulphate of ammonia, and becomes fixed in the manure, and its escape into the air is prevented; while the gypsum is decomposed, and its lime and water increase the value of the compost heap.

It will be seen, therefore, that there are several means by which gypsum may be decomposed in the soil; and it is by the action of its decomposed elements that its fertilizing effects are produced. First, by fixing in the soil the nitrogen brought down from the atmosphere in rain and snow; and, secondly, by its remaining constituent parts acting upon the humus and vegetable matter in the soil, by which they are rendered available as food for the plants; and thirdly, by the water which is given out of the gypsum in the process of decomposition.

It has been objected to the repeated application of gypsum, that it eventually impoverishes the soil. This is true, if gypsum be continually applied to grasses, producing an increased growth, so as to exhaust the small quantity of humus that may have been in the soil, without adding any more to it. Gypsum, as well as lime or marl, should always be used in connection with putrescent manures. It should either be incorporated with manure in the compost heap, or it should be applied to the soil in contact with the manure, and ploughed into the soil, together. After the manure has been evenly spread upon the field, then the gypsum should be sown upon the manure before ploughing. It is an excellent plan to sow gypsum upon a green crop of clover or buckwheat intended to be ploughed under for manure. "The action of the plaster thus covered over is instantaneous, and the putridity is so certain as to cause considerable gas, impregnates it with all its manuring qualities, and the roots of plants shoot down and feed upon a bed of of manure." It is stated in the American Farmer, that this method has been repeatedly practiced, with greater benefit than when the gypsum is sown in the ordinary manner.

When sown upon clover in the ordinary manner, it has been usual to apply one bushel to the acre, and its effect could only be seen on the crop upon which it was sown; but when applied as above, five or six bushels per acre will amply repay the expence, (where gypsum is cheap) in the permanent fertility given to the soil, and the increase of subsequent crops.

In the application of lime, marl, or gypsum to lands, it should always be borne in mind, that it causes an increased consumption of humus or the food of plants, and therefore a continued application of these substances, without adding a supply of organic matter, will soon exhaust the soil, and produce sterility. But when, at the same time you apply either of these substances, you supply the materials which the plants consume, (vegetable and animal manures) your lands will be constantly in good plight; and the lime, marl, or gypsum serves principally to digest the food, so as to prepare it for the absorbent vessels of the growing plants.

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PEACH TREES—Would you save your peach trees? then apply a quart or two quarts of poudrette around their roots annually and you will be sure to obtain a good crop of fine peaches, and preserve your trees.

### Work for September.

It should be alike an object of pride and pleasure, as it is of interest, for every Agriculturist to be in advance with the work of his farm. The greatest benefits often result from such provident looking ahead, while, on the other hand, he that suffers himself to get behind with it, always finds himself on the stretch of anxiety to regain his position, thus working against every possible disadvantage of time, season, and feelings; for who can be otherwise than mortified when a neighbor calls to see one, if he catches him engaged in doing that which should have been done ten days or two weeks before. "*Procrastination is the thief of time*," says the adage, and trite though it be, it carries with it a moral the no less valuable, because it is based on *truth*; for let the speculatist say what he may, in favor of his peculiar theory or system of ethics, none will stand the test of reason, unless its foundations be laid in this inestimable virtue. Following up the moral pointed by the adage just quoted, let us shun the habits of delaying until a future period, that which ought to, and can be done at the present, as we would the *Bohan Upas*, of the East, whose fabled, or real, existence sends so many anxious cares to the deepest caverns of the traveller's heart. That frightful tree, if it have physical life, may, by its poisonous exhalations, dry up the sources of animal life; but farther its evils cannot go—it may dash its victim from the fulness of health and manhood to the grave—but there its vengeance is stayed. Not so the evils of delay to the farmer—for that delay, is but the beginning of the end of a series of evils, as immeasurable in extent, as disastrous in their consequences. *Delay*, therefore, should be expunged from the vocabulary of every one engaged in the cultivation of the earth—he who may have understood its meaning, should at once forget both its derivation and import, and henceforth show, by his practice, that he has substituted *go ahead* in its stead. With these brief remarks with respect to the danger of delay, we will claim your attention for a few minutes while we point out to you what ought to be done

### On the Farm.

*Fallowing of ground.*—Let all of your disposable force be put to the preparation of your ground for winter grain; the sooner this is done, the sooner will you be in that position which all of us should covet—that of being ready for the next. In ploughing, whether the land be intended for Rye, or Wheat, it should be ploughed deep; for, in our humble opinion, there can be no surer truth than this—that depth of furrow is essential to successful culture. Under concurring favorable circumstances, shallow ploughing may, as it often has, produced very satisfactory yields; but these are mere exceptions, and do not interfere with the integrity of our rule. We would plough deep, whether the ground to be broken up be a clover-ley—a grass sward, a stubble field, or, indeed, any other description of ground. By so doing, among other advantages we should calculate upon gaining these. 1. the burying the grass and weed seeds so deep as to be placed beyond the vegetating point, and the exemption of the succeeding crop from such pests—2. by increasing the pasturage of the roots of the plants, we should calculate on their enjoying superior opportunities of growth and maturing—3. Exemption from injury arising from excess of moisture—4. an earlier ripening of the grain, in consequence of the equable facilities afforded of extracting nourishment from the soil, as well as from the atmosphere, the first owing to the expanded field opened to the roots, and the last, as the necessary consequence of the superior growth and elaboration of the stalk and leaves, of the plants. 5—the restoration to the surface of much valuable manure, which by its own gravitation had been sunk beyond the beneficial action of sun and air. These are a few of the benefits arising from deep ploughing, sufficient however, of themselves, to settle the question of propriety. But we would likewise desire to call attention to another point. It is this. Let the master insist that no *baulks* be made in his ploughing. The ploughman, who leaves any, if they be but a few inches, should be called to account. Having got your ground ploughed deep, say from 8 to 10 inches, rolled and harrowed, so as not only to have a fine surface tilth, but a soil of some 5 or 6 inches of that character, without farther delay, go to work and get in your

*Rye.*—In covering, do it with the plough, and be sure to give a bed of 3 or 4 inches to your seed—follow the plough with the harrow, and that by the roller, so as that the seed may be so compressed as to come into immediate contact with the earth. This ensures an early germination and firm hold to the roots of the plants. And in order that the plants may have time to take deep root before frost sets in, and thus entrench themselves against winter killing, we would advise *early, very early* sowing. We would much rather encounter the evil of rankness than that of winter killing. Where the ground is not good, and other mild manure not attainable, we would certainly sow a bushel of plaster, or five of lime to the acre.

As to the *quantity of seed* to the acre, from 4 to 6 pecks may, according to the quality of the land, be sown. In seeding either grain or grass, it is always best to have *enough*,—the ground should be well stocked with the desired plants, otherwise you may expect to reap a crop of weeds.

*Wheat.*—As with many farmers this is the *money* crop—as it is one peculiarly liable to be taken off by disease and by insects,—and as the late crops in Maryland, Virginia and other States, though offering the brightest prospects of heavy yields up to a late period of the spring, were nevertheless greatly injured by that fatal malady, the *Rust*—we say, that owing to these circumstances, and to that other one, that the wheat crop is among the most important products of our country, we think it behoves every one to do all within his power, to devise some *preventive* means to save this valuable crop from its ravages: as to *curative* ones, under our present belief, we look upon as being unattainable. The *preventive* means, which now suggest themselves to our mind, are these—1. *Early sowing*—2. *the use of Plaster, Salt, or some other substance calculated to prevent the too rapid supply of the nutritive manures, during the last two or three weeks of the growth of the plant. Deep ploughing*, would, in our opinion, exert a most valuable auxiliary aid in repressing the decomposition of the animal and vegetable bodies buried in the soil, thereby not only prolonging the supply, but regulating the quantity prepared for the support of the plants, and thus guarding them against those dangers of excess, which are supposed by some to lead to the rupture of the sap vessels, and, consequently, to the disease known as the rust. It may be said, that, by early sowing, though the ripening of the grain two weeks sooner in summer might be secured, yet that it would render the plant more liable to the autumnal visitation of its ancient and deadly foe, the *Hessian Fly*, and that any benefit to be derived from exemption from rust, would be more than counterbalanced by the injury to be apprehended, as likely to proceed from the full attack of that subtle enemy. For ourself we are free to confess that we would rather encounter the fly, than to throw the ripening of the grain upon that peculiar period of summer, when, from the frequency of rains, prevelance of close sultry nights and succeeding hot suns, unaccompanied by wind, the blight cannot fail to ensue. If the *sowing* be delayed until October, as is now the case, and a *warm fall* should supervene, we should have to run the same risk from the fly, as, in ordinary seasons would result from a September seeding. At all events, we think that prudence would suggest the propriety of at least dividing the seeding between the two months. This would give a fair opportunity of testing the advantages and disadvantages of the two periods.

*Quantity of Seed.*—We think that in no case, should less than two bushels to the acre be sown. This would not be too much if all came up, escaped the fly, and being winter killed. If you do not fill the ground with wheat plants, nature will supply the deficiency with weeds.

*Preparation of the Seed.*—Wash it in clean water whilever it discolors the water; then soak it in *lie* made of salt, or ashes, for twenty four hours, taking care to skim off all the light and imperfect seed and foreign bodies. Then dry it, by mixing the seed well with either lime or plaster, so as to prepare it for sowing. There is no danger of the seed being injured by the soaks, though permitted to remain in them for several days, but the drying in lime, should only be done in such quantities as can be sown the same day.

*Mode of putting in.*—All winter grain should be ploughed in, then harrowed and rolled. Care must be taken, to run a sufficient quantity of water furrows to keep the plants dry through the winter, as it is destructive, to permit the roots to remain imbedded in water during that inclement season, and we have no doubt that a very heavy per centum of loss arises, annually, from this cause.

*Destruction of Garlic.*—To effectually destroy this vile pest, we would advise that any field infested with it, should be ploughed up shallow; this process will effect two desirable objects,—*first*, it will expose the roots upon the surface to the killing rays of the sun, by which means a large portion of them will be destroyed—*secondly*, it will place the seeds, which may have matured, in a position to vegetate promptly, and enable you, by turning them down, as soon as they shall have attained sufficient size, to destroy them by decomposition. But if you desire to make an effectual sweep of this deadly enemy of sweet pastures and cleanly grain, you should give them, if possible, a ploughing in mid-winter, so as to expose whatever roots there may be remaining to the deadly influence of the alternations of the thawing and freezing of the winter. Nor should you stop there, if the field were thickly set with the garlic, but carry your cleansing operations into a spring and summer's plough and hoe-crop.

*Setting of Meadows and sowing Grass Seeds.*—If the ground, in which you contemplate sowing your grass, be rich, it will, of course, need no manure; but if it be not in good heart, let us advise you, to give it a heavy dressing of good strong manure, before you attempt to sow your seed. If you intend manuring, before you apply it, give your land a good *deep* ploughing, say, nine, ten, or twelve inches, *roll* it furrow-wise, and then *harrow* in the same direction; then apply your manure, plough it in about three inches deep, then roll and harrow as previously directed, then sow your grass seeds, *harrow* them lightly in with a harrow, and finish by rolling.

By the deep ploughing we recommend, you will bury the weed seeds so low as not to allow of their germinating, and secure yourself a clean set grass field.

*Quantities of Seed*—Of *timothy*, from 1 to 1½ peck of seed per acre, the latter quantity best. Of *orchard grass*, two bushels of seed per acre. Of *rye grass*, two bushels of seed per acre. Of *Redtop*, one bushel of seed per acre. Should any one desire a mixture, one half the quantity of either of any two of the above kinds will answer.

No one should attempt to lay down a meadow to grass to remain for years, without being satisfied in his own mind that it is rich, and, consequently, able to bear the annual demands that will be made upon it; nor should any one be content with a meadow that does not yield *two* tons of hay to the acre; but to ensure this, it must be

in good heart at the beginning, and receive a top-dressing every second year.

*Fodder and Tops.*—Secure both of these at the right time. By all means you must not let your blades be burnt up before you pull them. But before you touch either, make a solemn promise, that you will not let them be wasted for want of care in curing and stowing away. If when you are stacking your fodder, you were to add a little *salt*, say a peck to the ton, it would prevent it from becoming musty, and render it a much more acceptable bite to your stock. Indeed, if you were to stack it, as here directed, you might mix fully one-third its weight of *straw* with it, with the certainty of making the latter just as acceptable to your horses as hay.

*Weeds.*—If you have a spare hand and a cart and horse, we are very sure you could not occupy their time half so profitably, as in the collection of weeds for the hog pen and cow yard. Indeed, if you have any stubble fields whereon there are a luxuriant growth of weeds, have them mowed without delay, and mixed up with earth and lime to form a compost, or have them carted to your pens and cow yards.

*Thrashing out Grain.*—Without farther delay, if you have not already done so, get out your grain and send it to market at once—every week's delay will but serve to depreciate its value. Notwithstanding the loss by rust, fly, &c. the crop of the present year is equal to thrice the amount of demand that will be made upon it, either for home or foreign consumption.

*Draining and Ditching.*—If you have any grounds that are usually wet, but will admit of draining, go to work forthwith, and have them drained; blind drains answer best, they carry off the water equally well, and without the loss of any ground to culture. If your ditches require it, have them cleaned out, and be sure that you cart the earth you take therefrom to your barn-yard, and mix it up into compost with stable manure or lime.

*Culture of Turnips.*——Run your harrow freely through your turnips, unless they have been already worked—be sure to give them at least two thorough harrowings, or weedings with the hoe.

*Late Potatoes.*—If you have not already given your late potatoes their last working, do so without delay, for there is no crop that better pays for cleanly culture than it, nor is there one that more delights in a full supply of sun and air.

*Hogs.*—If you have no hogs in pen, have some forthwith placed there, and make it a part of your daily business, to see that they are well supplied with the leaves of vegetables, weeds and loam from the woods, to be converted into manure by them. Ten hogs kept busily employed in this way till killing time would make thirty loads of good manure.

*Fences.*—Subject your corn-field fences to a rigid examination; see that all the weak points are promptly repaired, so that none be left to provoke the assaults of your own or neighbors' stock. Recollect, that cattle, as the grass gets *thin*, become restless, and are apt to seek in corn-fields, for the plenty denied them in their own pastures.

*Salting Stock.*—Mix equal parts of salt and lime together, and give it twice a week to every description of stock.

*Tools & Implements* of every description, which may not be in daily use, should be looked up, repaired if necessary, and locked up. Let, us pause a moment and see if we have not omitted something which ought to be attended to on the farm—and then take a stroll

IN THE GARDEN.

*Spinach.*—If you desire to lay the foundation of a supply of this excellent vegetable for next spring, now is the time that you should sow the seed—the earlier done, this month, the better chance of its succeeding well. The best sort for sowing at this season, is the prickly kind, because of its superior hardiness. After you have prepared a bed, which must be heavily manured, dug well, and thoroughly raked, sow the seed, either in drills, or broad cast—tread it in, then rake the ground effectually, so as to cover the seed. When the plants are up and have got leaves an inch long, they must be weeded and thinned so as stand 4 inches asunder.

*Early Cabbage.*—Those who would secure a supply of cabbages for *early* summer use, next year, should, from the 1st to the 10th of this month, sow on a good rich border as many of the following kinds as they may want, viz. *Early York, Smyrna, Early Russia, Early Battersea, or Early Bullock's heart,*—and with a view to securing a continuous supply it will be well to sow, also, some of the Large Drumhead, or flat Dutch. When the time for setting them out arrives, we will tell you how to do it, so that they will live through the winter and afford you good well headed cabbages in June next for table use. If you have never yet attempted to raise them, you cannot begin younger, and as there is positive comfort in having a full supply of early vegetables, we could wish you to lay aside *old fashioned* notions for once, and take steps to eat early cabbage of your own raising next summer.

*Cauliflower seed* may be sown from the 20th to the end of this month, to be subsequently transplanted into frames.

*Lettuce* may be set out, if you have the plants, and if not, sown in good warm borders.

*Radishes*—Continue for a few days to sow all the winter varieties of radishes.

*Celery*—As this vegetable advances in growth, it must be earthed up—in doing which great care must be taken not to cover up the hearts of the plants.

*Cresses, Corn Salad, Chervil*, and, indeed, all sorts of small sallading, may be sown any time during this month.

*Seeds* of all kinds, as they may ripen, must be gathered, and put to dry in the shade. As soon as they are hard enough to clean, the seed should be beaten out, cleansed and put away.

*Herbs* of all kinds may now be transplanted.

*Strawberries.*—If you are solicitous to add to the comforts of your family have a bed prepared and set it out with strawberry plants. A few beds, four feet by 20 will give you as many strawberries as you, your family, and visiters, can consume. Manure the piece of ground you may allot for a strawberry bed heavily, dig in the manure fully a spade deep, then manure again, and dig it about four inches deep—lay off the piece into beds 4 ft wide, draw lines 1 foot apart, and insert the plants 8 inches asunder. Water the plants every evening until they take root, or you may be relieved from that duty by a good drenching rain. To prevent the growth of weeds, and maintain moisture, lay straw an inch thick between the rows, taking care to place stones or bricks upon the ends to prevent its being blown away.

*Budding and Inoculation* of fruit trees must be attended to this month.

*Gooseberries, Currants, and Raspberries*, may all be propagated this month, either by layers, or cutting—it would be best, however, to delay the operation until towards the end of the month.

*Preparation for an orchard.*—If it be your intention to plant out an orchard this fall, we would remind you, that it is *now* time to begin to get the ground ready for the reception of the trees. At all events, the ground should be ploughed twice before the trees are planted out—*now, and just before that operation.* It would, however, be better if you could give to that portion of the ground, whereon the trees may be planted in line, a subsoil ploughing for about ten feet wide, so as to allow a range of five feet, on either side of the trunks of the trees, for a range for the roots.

Should we have omitted any thing, which ought to be attended to, supply our omission—but above all things, *see, yourself*, that every thing you *order*, is not only done, but done well; for unless you set an example of faithfulness, assiduity, and care-taking, you have scarcely any well grounded hope to expect, that your interest will be attended to by those under you.

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*Mediterranean Wheat.*—We are indebted to the Hon. *H. L. Ellsworth*, commissioner of Patents, for a *second* parcel of this wheat, sent to replace the one which was carried off by rats. We want language to express our deep sense of the obligations due from the Agricultural community to this gentleman, whose active mind is always at work to advance their interest. For this additional evidence of his courtesy towards ourself, we pray him to accept the homage of our unfeigned thanks.

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We observe that Mr. *Samuel M. McGraw*, late principal of the *West Nottingham Academy*, Cecil county, Md., is about to open a *Classical and Mathematical Academy*, in this city. We notice the fact with a view of expressing the high gratification we feel, that a gentleman of such eminent attainments and long experience as a teacher, should have located himself among us. The sterling principles and high toned sentiments of Mr. McGraw, peculiarly fit him for the delicate task of an instructor of youth. His urbanity of manners, dignified deportment, and kindness of disposition, give him a hold upon the respect and affections of his pupils, which enable him, in the enforcement of the discipline of his school, to wield a lever infinitely more powerful than that which appertains to phisical force, and imparts to the labors of study, a charm which divests them of all that is irksome.

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DEATH OF GEN. EMORY—Gen. Thos. Emory of Queen Anne's co. Md. died at Old Point Comfort on Wednesday, of pulmonary consumption.

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*The Tariff*—The bill from the House of Representatives for the imposition of duties on imports, has passed the Senate with sundry amendments which are of but little consequence, and which will be accepted by the other house, or arranged through a committee of conference without endangering the bill, when it will be placed in the hands of the President for his signature, which it will unquestionably receive, and thus end this vexed question—The vote was 24 for, to 23 against it. All the whigs voted for it except Messrs. Archer and Rives of Va., Mangum and Graham of N.C., Preston of S.C. Berrien of Ga., Clayton of Del. and Merrick of Md. Kerr of Md. whig, and Wilcox of N.H. opp. paired off and were absent, as was also M'Roberts, of Ill. opp. Of the opposition party, Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, Wright of New York, and Williams of Maine, voted in favor of the bill, and all the rest against it; Mr. Williams intimated before the vote was taken, that he would vote for the bill only in the contingency of its being necessary to secure its passage, which it will be seen, was required.

The Land Distribution bill, separated from the Tariff bill, has been passed by the H. of R., by a majority of 18, and is now before the Senate, where it will be adopted, but it is believed will be vetoed by the President.

P. S. The amendments of the Senate to the tariff bill by the House were concurred in by acclamation on Monday, and the bill was signed by the President same day.

The new Land bill was passed by the Senate on Monday, every whig present except Mr. Preston voting for it, and every opposition member voting against it.

Both houses have agreed to adjourn this day.

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*Destructive Gale*—A northeasterly gale was experienced on Wednesday night of last week, which has been attended with very destructive consequences—In this city a number of the wharves were overflowed, and damage to a considerable amount done to property thereon, and

to goods in the lower stories of warehouses adjacent. At the State Tobacco Warehouse No. 2, lower end of Frederick st. dock, (we learn from the American) there were 350 hhds. tobacco damaged, and that the loss to the owners upon each, including the expenses of repacking, &c. will not be less than $15 for each hhd. making an aggregate of $5250; about 90 hhds. of the tobacco were uninspected, and were owned by persons in the counties, and the remaining 260 hhds. by shippers in the city. No damage was done in warehouse No. 1, adjoining the above, and not more than to the amount of $20, in No. 3, on Light street wharf.

Considerable damage has been sustained by the prostration and uprooting of the Corn through the country; and the Richmond Compiler apprehends that much damage has been done especially to the finer qualities of the tobacco crop in Virginia; and the corn being prostrated in all directions, the small end of the ears had begun to rot from too much rain.

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Inoculating.—The time for inoculating is already at hand. Many think that this is the best mode of propagating new fruit, or of changing a tree that bears poor fruit, into one that will bear such fruit as is desired. The whole process depends upon the union of the bark of the bud with that of the stock. Kenrick lays down the following rules, as being the best to follow in order to ensure success.

"The operation is principally practised on small trees, and only during the time the sap flows freely, and chiefly, during the month of August.

Select for the buds the ripest young twigs of the year, and cut off the leaves, leaving the footstalk entire. Having selected a smooth place in the stock, make a perpendicular slit downward quite through the bark, an inch or a little more in length. Make a cross cut at the top of this slit, quite through to the wood, a little slanting downwards; next with the ivory haft of the knife raise the bark on both sides from top to bottom, being very careful not to injure in the least the cambium or sap wood. Next, and with expedition proceed to take off a bud; this is effected by entering the knife a little more than half an inch below the bud or eye, quite through the bark and separating the bark from the wood to the same distance above the eye; always leaving a very thin slip of wood of about one third of the length of the bud, this other slip of wood occupies the middle section of its length. The bud is to be immediately inserted in the stock to the bottom of the slip and between the bark and the wood, and the top of the bud being squared even with the cross. Every part except the eye, is firmly bound and covered with strong wet bass matting. * * * The string is to be taken off as soon as it begins to girdle the tree, which is generally about ten days. In the spring, between the time the frost is out of the ground and the rising of the sap, cut off the stock a quarter of an inch above the bud —sloping downwards on the opposite side."

The above observation, that inoculating can be practised in August and September cannot apply to one species only. It must be done when the bark will slip from the wood easily. Now there may be some species of trees whose bark will slip in September, or there may possibly be very young shoots of almost every tree from which the bark will slip in September; but we found last summer that in attempting to obtain buds from a plum tree in this neighborhood on the 20th of August, that there were none that could be slipped from the stock properly. The season had passed with that tree. In the "Dictionary of Husbandry," an old English work we find the following directions for separating the bud from the parent stock: —"Having the cutting ready, cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the footstalk remaining; cut the bud off lengthways, somewhat longer than the slit in the stock, with part of the wood to it, this done, with your knife slip the wood from the bark with a sudden jirk and observe whether the eye of the bud is left or not, for those buds which lose their eyes in stripping are useless."

Bass string is recommended for tying round, this is good, but is not always at hand. Woolen yarn will do very well, and we presume the cement used in grafting will also do well, tho' we have never tried it for that use. —*Maine Farmer.*

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Time for Budding Fruit Trees.—No exact time can be set for budding, as much depends on the season, [illegible] general rules may be of advantage to the inexperienced. When the season is early, and very favorable in the first of the summer to the growth of trees, they will be in season for budding at an earlier period than in late seasons. Dry weather tends to ripen the wood and check the growth, so that the season for budding will not continue so long as it will when the weather is warm and rains are abundant, which causes a late growth of trees.

In this climate, August is the time for budding cherry, plum, pear, and apple trees. The cherry generally from the 1st to the 10th or 15th, the plum a little later, from the 5th to the 15th or 20th, the pear and apple from the 10th to the 20th or 25th, and sometimes to the last of the months. In some seasons the apple continues to grow so late that it may be budded the first of September. The pear should be budded a little earlier than the apple though nearly at the same time.

The peach of two years growth may be budded from the middle of August to the middle of September; of one year's growth, from the 1st to the 10th or 15th September. Much depends on the season. Eight or ten warm days are necessary after setting the buds to cause them to take well. Sometimes they succeed when set the 20th, but when set so late we are liable to have cold nights, which will destroy the buds, or prevent their uniting with the stock. As the peach grows rapidly and is generally a short-lived tree, it is best to bud it the first year, as with a good growth it will be large enough.

As peaches grow late and are budded late, it is more difficult to fix on the best time. It cannot be done, but is a matter of risk, as we cannot foresee the weather. If set early and the warm weather continues long, the buds are likely to start the first season, and in this case they will be so tender that they will be destroyed by the cold, and if set late, cold weather may succeed and prevent their taking, as it is termed. So the safest way is to take a medium between the extremes of early and late.

Buds of all kinds when set too early will grow the first season and thus be liable to destruction by the cold. Some persons bud in June, in order that the buds may start early and get a good growth, and the wood become hardened before cold weather, but this method is not much practiced.—*Farmers' Jour.*

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Lard Oil.—For the last two or three nights, we have been burning the lard oil manufactured by R. W. Lee, of Cincinnati. We are delighted with it. It is clear and beautiful to the eye, and affords as brilliant a light as the very best sperm oil that can be obtained. We consider it fully equal to sperm in every particular, and we know that it is so regarded by those who have made a long and thorough trial of it.

It seems to us that the cheapness and excellence of this new oil must necessarily cause it to supersede sperm altogether. We are now using it not only in lamps, but in the machinery of our printing-office, where till lately we had to use sweet oil, and we understand that it is used in the machinery of all the manufacturing establishments throughout the city. We learn that no sperm oil can now be sold in Cincinnati, and we have no doubt that it will forthwith become wholly unsalable here.—*Louisville Journal.*

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Use of Muck.—*Editors of the Cultivator.*—As I promised a short time since, to give you some account of my experience in muck, I now proceed to state that in the winter of '39–'40, I drew from a large mill pond on the Kayadarosseras, 1000 loads, and put it on a poor worn out field of 17 acres; soil, sand and gravelly loam; planted to corn the following spring; product 50 bushels to the acre. This field had gone through the genuine *skinning* process previous to coming into my hands, and grew nothing but sorrel and mullein. The extra product I counted at over 20 bushels per acre.

In the fall of '40, I drew from what had been a black ash swail or narrow strip of swamp, 300 loads, and put on 4 acres of almost barren sand; planted in corn in '41, and though the drought was severe, yet the produce was at least 50 bushels per acre.

In the winter of '40–'41, I drew from the pond aforesaid, about 700 loads, and applied it to two other fields; planted to corn the following spring; produce equal to any thing in the neighborhood.

I drew last fall and winter, from the ash swail, about 500 loads, and put it on 8 acres, now planted with corn, and looks first rate. After corn, I have sown oats and seeded down: the seed which before was invariably lost for want of nourishment, has, since the muck application, taken in the most perfect manner. The fields are all renovated, and I consider the experiment a complete triumph, to the great discomfiture of certain wiseacres, who prophesied, on my commencement, a failure. I have the happiness to state that several of my neighbors, who "seeing, believed" have adopted the practice, are as uniformly successful, when applied to light, worn out soils, for which it is, in my estimation, pre-eminent. For heavy loams, or clay, an admixture of lime or yard manure, would be indispensable.

The muck of my mill pond is making new accessions at each freshet, and where I first began removing it there has nearly as much more accumulated. I intend making large and continued drafts on these "banks of deposit," finding thus far, the dividends fat, and "repudiation" and "protest" unknown in the matter.

Respectfully, yours, Seth Whalen.
*Saratoga, co., N. Y.* [*Albany Cultivator.*

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From the New Genesee Farmer.

Daniell's new Artificial Manure.

At length we have notice of the mode in which this new mixture is formed. The ingredients are as follows. Any wood mechanically reduced to powder—in plain words, saw-dust; this is the basis, and it is to be thoroughly saturated with bituminous matters, of all, or any kind; to this is to be added small portions of soda and quick lime, and a very small quantity of sulphur. The principles on which this compound is formed, appear at first rather obscure; but one thing is apparent—it is an attempt to make an artificial bituminous coal, and to keep this in a state of slow combustion with only the substitution of soda for the potash of wood, and the addition of quick lime. The proportions are not told, nor how long the compost is to remain before used, nor what the bituminous matters are; the only additional information is, that in using, it should be buried two or three inches under the surface of the soil, to prevent the evaporation of the volatile and valuable parts. Mr. Hall produced a sample of the manure—a coarse, black powder, having a strong smell, somewhat resembling coal tar. Samples of the wheat grown by Mr. Daniell were also exhibited; and it was stated in reply to questions, that the crops produced were greater in quantity, better in quality and weight, and produced with one-third the ordinary quantity of seed. If this new manure will give us artificial coal, which will, *of itself*, enter into slow combustion, and furnish vegetables with its ammoniacal product, by degrees, as required, it must be of immense importance to agriculture.

The value of bituminous soot as a manure, was never doubted; but, like many other manures, it has too often been applied in such large quantities or in such strong solutions, as have rendered it injurious instead of beneficial. Bituminous coal contains from 13 to 16 per cent. of nitrogen or azote, and from 4 to 12 per cent. of hydrogen. When coal is burnt, these two gasses unite and form ammonia; when burnt in the open air, the ammonia goes partly into the atmosphere, and is partly condensed in the soot; but when burnt in retorts, for the purpose of affording gas for illumination, the ammonia is dissolved in the liquor used for purifying the gas, and is called the ammoniacal liquor of gas works. The manure will probably be about one-third the price of bone dust.

The following account of it was given to the Royal Agricultural Society, and is extracted from the Boston Courier.

"It had long been a subject of inquiry, what is the food of plants, how are they supplied, and what are the elements of their growth? There was every reason to believe that a reply could be now given of a more satisfactory nature than had been hitherto known; besides which, by the discovery of Mr. Daniell, a most important corroboration had been obtained of what had been considered the elements of vegetable growth; those elements were carbon or charcoal, hydrogen or inflamable gas, oxygen or vital air, and nitrogen. All these elements existed in the atmosphere, in combination with other elements, in which state they were found to be the sources of vegetable development. It was known to persons accustomed to rural pursuits, that the heaps of vegetable substances collected for the purpose of manure, during the process of decomposition, became greatly reduced in bulk and weight. If they investigated the causes of this reduction, they would find that it was occasioned by the evaporation of the carbonic acid and ammonia, the principal sources of nutriment to plants. The discovery of Mr. Daniell

contained all the elements of vegetable growth. It did not supply new elements, but the same derived from other sources. It was known, that by combustion substances were rapidly decomposed, and its operation produced the elements of vegetable growth. There were on the earth numerous plants which were apparently useless, but it was a principle in nature that nothing should be lost, and they were capable of a reduction into the elements, and being made the means of vegetable growth in other forms. The discovery of Mr. Daniell was suggested by the fact that, while burning vegetable substances, he observed that the ashes became blackened by the surrounding smoke, and when used in that state were very fertilizing. This led him to investigate the cause, and as the result of his investigation he had produced the new manure, the elements of which were carbon and ammonia. With it the principal properties would not fly off during decomposition, as that would take place in the earth. Among other advantages, it was light in weight, cheap and capable of being produced in any quantity.

"This manure has been applied by the discoverer to his own crops, on three acres of poor land, in an elevated situation, on some of which he has grown wheat four successive years, with improving results each year; its good effects are therefore founded upon experience, personal observation, and the testimony of other observers competent to judge. From the nature of the manure, it is applicable, with some variations in its composition, to every kind of crop. It is not a stimulating manure, in the ordinary sense of the world—that is, it will not have a tendency to call into activity the existing resources in the soil—but its direct effect is to convey to the soil the direct nutriment of future growth. This effect is produced by the supply of ammonia to the soil in substance calculated to retain it for a time—to again absorb it from the atmosphere—as they give it out to plants during their growth. It will probably prevent also the ravages of insects.

"Its mode of application may be various, according to the circumstances of the crops. The application by drill is conductive to economy of the manure, and a direct application to the infant plant, as is the case with bone-dust. Care, however, must be taken that it is not applied too directly to the plant, or without some portion of mould around it. This is the only precaution needed to avoid danger in its use. There is one required to prevent waste, and it is of a volatile character; that is, to place it several inches in the earth, as the earth will absorb and retain the volatile and valuable part. For grass lands, for similar reasons, it will be well to have it mixed with a considerable portion of ordinary unvalued mould. If the manure, as manufactured, be mixed with an equal bulk of mould, it will be perfectly safe for application; or if the mould of the field be stirred over it, when drilled, it will suffice. The quantity to be used will vary according to the crop, like any other manure. About twenty-four bushels per acre are recommended for wheat, and half as much more, or thirty-six bushels, might be beneficially applied for turnips or mangel wurtzel. The most beneficial quantities will easily be ascertained by the intelligent farmer.

## BALTIMORE MARKET.

*Cattle.*—The offerings of Beef cattle at the Scales this morning amounted to 380 head, of which 300 were taken by the city butchers at $2a$2.25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to $4a$4.50, net. The principal part of the sales were however at the lowest named rate. About 75 head were taken by speculators to go North, leaving the market almost bare.

*Flour.*—We note a further decline in Howard st. Flour. Sales of good standard brands were made from stores both on Saturday and to day at $4.75, and holders are offering to sell at the same price now. The receipt price is $4.62½.

On Saturday sales of City Mills Flour were made at $5 full. Holders generally ask that price to-day, but one or two small lots have been sold for something less.

Sales of Susquehanna Flour to day at $4.75, cash.

*Grain.*—The demand for Wheat has been rather less active to-day, but the sales have generally been made at about the prices of last week. We quote good to prime Md. reds at 80a90 cts. and inferior sorts lower as in quality. On Saturday a lot of Penna white and red mixed was sold at 94¢ cts. on time, and to-day a parcel of Penna red was sold at 92 cts. also on time. Both lots had stood in the m. Sales to day of both white and yellow Md. Corn at 50a51 cts. On Saturday a lot of Penna. yellow was sold at 56 cts. and another lot to-day at 53¢ cts. Sales of Penna. Rye at 60 cts and of Md. at 45a50 cts. We quote Oats at 22a23 cts.

***Provisions.***—Sales of strictly prime lots of Western Bacon are making from stores at 4¢ cents for assorted. We quote Sides of the same description at 4¢a5 cents; Shoulders at 4¢a 5¢ cents; and Hams at 6a8 cents according to quality. In barrel meats there is nothing doing, and we quote the prices at which the last sales were made, viz: Mess Pork at $8,25; No. 1 at $7,25; Prime at $6,25; Mess Beef at $8,50; No. 1 at $6,50 and Prime at $4,50. Holders of No. 1 Western Lard in kegs continue to ask 7¢ cents.

*Hogs.*—In the early part of the week a drove of 120 head of Live Hogs came in and were sold immediately upon arrival at $5,50 per 100 lbs. The market has been entirely without supplies since and there is now a good demand.

*Cotton.*—Dull, and nothing of moment doing.

*Clover Seed.*—The is very little demand for clover seed. The article is held generally at $5.50 from stores.

*Timothy Seed.*—Limited sales are making from stores at $2,75a$3 as in quality.

*Plaster.*—We note a sale of a cargo this week at $2,75 per ton.

*Rice.*—We note sales of parcels of good at $3 per 100 lbs.

*Sugars.*—On Tuesday 259 hhds. Porto Rico were offered, but the bids not coming up to the limits of the owners, the sale did not proceed. On the same day, 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado were offered, and 5 hhds. sold at $5,40—balance withdrawn.

*Tobacco.*—The demand for the good descriptions of Maryland Tobacco has been very fair throughout the week, but inferior sorts not been inquired for. There is no change in price to note, and we quote as before, viz: inferior and common Maryland at $2.50a$3,50; middling to good $4a$6; good $6,50 a$8; and fine $8a$12. The demand for Ohio Tobacco has been similar to that for Maryland, being confined almost entirely to the finer qualities, while those of inferior grade have been entirely neglected. Our quotations embrace the range of prices as follows, viz: common to middling $3,50a$4,50; good $5a6; fine red and wrappery $6,50a$10; fine yellow $7,-50a$10, and extra wrappery $11a$13. The inspections of the week are 861 hhds. Maryland; 480 hhds. Ohio; 3 hhds. Virginia, and 1 hhd. Kentucky—Total 1445.

*New York.*—Flour is rather dull to-day, prices appear to have a downward tendency, although no possitive decline can be noticed.—Genesee sells at $5,06¼a5,12½, Ohio and Michigan $5. Georgetown and Brandywine $5,25a5,37½, 1000 bushels Virginia Wheat sold at $1, 1200 do Northern Corn 60c. 800 do. Southern 54, 1500 bushels Rye at 60c per bushel.

*Philadelphia,* August 27.—During the present week the Flour market has been steady, and prices pretty uniform. We quote to day standard Penna. brands at $5 per bbl. for fresh ground superfine, with a moderate demand. Rye has declined a trifle, the demand not quite so active at $3,87½ per bbl. Sales for export of Penna. Corn Meal at $2,75, and of Brandywine at 2,86¼ per bbl. The receipts of Wheat this week have been fair, and will not probably be large until after seeding time.—The sales this week may reach about 20,000 bushels of Southern and Penna. varying in price according to quality, at 85 to 90c. for Southern, and 90, 94 and 95c for Penna. red. It is noticed that the new Wheat is generally much lighter than that of last crop, which will diminish the yield materially. New Southern Rye sold this week at 65c, and Penna. at 70c per bushel. Corn is in fair demand at 53c for Southern flat yellow, and 57c for white do. Penna. round 55c Southern Oats 23c, and Penn 25c per bushel. Beef Cattle—Sales at $4a$5¼, 20 head went to N. York, 40 left over.

*At New Orleans,* in the three days ending on the 20th inst, the whole transactions in Cotton did not exceed 50 bales—prices ranged from 7¢ to 7¾ according to quality. There was a slight advance in Tobacco—transactions, however, were made at 1¾a2c, 3¾a4c and 4¾a5c—the stock on hand was much reduced. There was an active demand for Sugar, but prices were unchanged, viz: from 1¾ to 4c including all descriptions. Flour was quoted at $4¼a$4¼.

*Richmond,* August 25.—Wheat—95 cents for wagon loads, and $1 per bushel for prime crops. Flour—City Mills $6, holders of canal are offering at $4 5 8, but purchasers are not willing to give more than 4¼. Corn—50 to 55c per bushel, sale of a cargo to-day at 50c for yellow, and 52¼c for white. Oats—None of good quality afloat, it sells from wagons at 25c per bushel. A cargo of only tolerable quality was offered on Wednesday 22¼c, without finding a purchaser. Tobacco—The receipts at our inspections are much smaller since the breakage of the canal, we quote lugs $2¼a2¾ and common leaf 3¾a4, middling 4¼a4¾, good 5a6, fine 6¼a8¼. Cattle—For cattle on the hoof from $5 to $6 are the general prices.

*Charleston,* Aug. 27.—Cotton—The sales are 540 bales at 5¾a8¼ cts. Rice—The sales are 604 tierces at $2.25a2,44. Grain—1500 bushels Va. Corn sold at 55 cts. and 4700 bus. Md. Oats at 30a31 cts. Flour—Baltimore Flour has been sold at $6a6.25 per bbl.

## BARNABY & MOORS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing-Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium. a Silver Cup,—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N.Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes" The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of $30, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz. —1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 18 inches, by moving the catches in the cross-piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. ☞All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 3, wt. 70 lbs $10—No. 4, 80 lbs. $11—No. 5, 90 lbs. $12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, $1.50. Wheel, $1,50. Shin Pieces, 12½ Cents. ☞The above Ploughs are sold for cash only.

DENMEADS & DANIELS, corner Monument and North-sts.
A. G. & N. U. MOTT, corner Forest and Ensor sts.
B. H. WILSON, No. 52 Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard.
Baltimore July 20 1842.

## BENTLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILERS.

The subscribers, assignees of the "Patent Portable Convoluted Steam Boilers," are prepared to fill orders at short notice for the above boilers, either for boiling water, or for generating steam, viz. steaming vegetables, &c. for cattle and hogs, for cooking & washing purposes in public houses and institutions; also for various mechanical purposes where hot water only is required, viz. Hatters, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Dyers, Soap Boilers, &c. for all of which purposes they are now in successful operation.

We have within the last six months succeeded in making some very important improvements, which have done away with the few small objections heretofore urged against them.

They are now operated with *Anthracite Coal* equally well as with wood. *In no instance* has the saving in fuel been estimated AT LESS THAN 3-4, and *in time and labor one-half*. The saving in room is *very great*. The one doing all the cooking at the Maryland Penitentiary is only 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure. The boilers are invariably made of strong COPPER, and will last for years.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.
Manufactory, M'Causland's Brewery, Holliday near Pleasant st.
Baltimore, July 25, 1842

RECOMMENDATIONS.

BALTIMORE, 30th June, 1842.

Messrs. Bentley, Randall & Co.—Gentlemen—It was so late in the season before I was prepared to use your portable Steam Generator at my farm, that I have not had the opportunity of testing fully and practically the great advantages said to be obtained from its use. But from the trials I have witnessed, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe it to be a most valuable article, and should be in possession of every farmer that believes in the economy of cooking or steaming food for cattle.

I have been using an agricultural boiler for cooking food for my horned cattle and hogs; this I have laid aside under the belief that fifty bushels of food may be cooked with your steamer in the same time, and with the same quantity of fuel that was required to cook 5 or 6 bushels in the boiler that I had been using.

For convenience and comfort, great saving in time and labour, fuel and money, I think your steam generator may with safety be recommended. Respectfully yours, ROBERT A. TAYLOR.†

THE MEADOWS, Baltimore co. Jan. 14, 1842.

As to the steamer it is all that I could desire, as to the saving of time, fuel and room, it is not to be excelled; one hand besides attending to my "piggery," containing upwards of thirty-two store pigs and two "breeders," steams daily all the roots which said pigs consume, and from 50 to 100 bushels of cut corn stalks for my cattle daily; my vat for steaming fodder, i e. cut corn stalks contains 50 bushels (which by the by is inconveniently large) it will steam this quantity in about two hours, after ebullition takes place. A friend has seen it at work and is very much pleased with it.

Respectfully, ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward.*

We also have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, who have recently adopted them, viz. DAVID BARNUM, City Hotel,† and to Capt. JACKSON, Warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, where the *second* one has been adopted within a few weeks for Washing and Soap Boiling, a No. 3. Dr. Robt. Dorsey of Edward, has very recently adopted another of larger dimensions.

Address BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.
Baltimore, Md. July 25, 1842

☞Those marked thus * have size No. 4 in use; thus † use No. 5.

| | | PRICES | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | for Boiling only | $20 | For boiling and steaming | $30 |
| 2 | do | 30 | do do | 40 |
| 3 | do | 45 | do do | 55 |
| 4 | do | 65 | do do | 75 |
| 5 | do | 85 | do do | 100 |

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## POWDERED LIMESTONE,

For the improvement of sandy soils and all soils deficient of calcareous matter, is offered for sale at $1½ per bbl. by

WILLIAM CHILD, No. 88 South st. Bowly's wharf.

Who has also for sale, one large Stand Cask of about 300 galls. Hhds. Pipes, half Pipes and Quarter Casks suitable for cider.

au 31 3t*

## DEVONS—DURHAMS—BERKSHIRES.

As the season is approaching for the shipment of cattle, &c. to the South and South West, the subscriber is prepared to furnish animals of the above breeds at prices suited to the times. Among the Durhams are two young BULLS, of very superior forms, and pedigrees, from stock selected for the late Gen. Emory—A lso several out of imported and other stock; also crosses of Devon and Durham, and these on native stock.

Of DEVONS, a vigorous and handsome BULL and two HEIFERS, all one year old last spring; two HEIFERS, 2 years old last spring, one expected to calve in 5 or 6 weeks, by a Devon bull—the other probably in calf by the same bull—To any one wanting to get into the stock, who will take the bull and two youngest heifers, they will be sold for $100 the lot, deliverable in this city at any time between this and the 1st of December. Also COWS and BULLS of different ages and superior quality. Also a yoke of OXEN, a very fine pair, whose step is equal to that of horses.

HOGS—Several Sows and Boars, 6 to 9 months old, of the pure Berkshire breed, some of the former now in pig; they will be sold very low.

SHEEP—New Leicester or Bakewell Rams and Ewes, one year last spring, and some Ram lambs of this spring's lambing.

Address SAML. SANDS,
au 31 Office American Farmer.

## ENGLISH GARDEN & FIELD TURNIP SEEDS, &c.

Just received by the ship Toronta from London, a full supply of choice GARDEN SEEDS, such as the various kinds of Turnip, Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocali, Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, Radish, Lettuce, &c.——It is a fact well known to every experienced gardener, that first rate English Garden Seeds produce much better crops than can be grown from seeds raised in this climate. We particularly invite the attention of gentlemen to our various sorts of Turnip, Cucumber, and Cabbage Seeds; the latter are raised by a part of our family in England, and will be found of the same warrantable quality as those we have had the pleasure to supply these 28 years. For sale, wholesale and retail by

SAML. AULT and SON, corner Calvert and Water sts.

The time to sow these seeds is from the 1st to the 12th Sept. for spring crops. Printed directions for the proper soil and cultivation of these cabbages will be given gratis with each parcel of seed.

au 3 4

## MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

| | |
|---|---|
| Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power | $25 |
| Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, | 35to40 |
| Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, | 15to75 |
| Portable and Stationary Horse Powers | 75to150 |
| Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, | 12 |
| Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, | 20a35 |
| Mill, carry leg, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order | |

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

☞Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

may 28 1y

## HOVEY SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

A gentleman in the vicinity of Baltimore will dispose of a few hundred plants of this celebrated seedling, at $1 per doz. The original plants were obtained from Messrs. Hovey last season, and the fruit this season was very fine. Apply at this office. au 31

## TURNIP SEED, GROWTH 1842.

In consequence of the increased demand and superiority of our WHITE FLAT and RED TOP TURNIP SEED, we have raised largely of those two kinds, and can promise our customers seed, which will produce finely shaped Turnips, mild and entirely free from that spicy hot taste that seed of imperfect quality produces; also, 15 other kinds of yellow and white Turnip Seed of our own raising and imported, all of which vegetates well. The imported seed is as perfect as usual. It is a fact, however, well known by planters of experience, that turnip seed as well as many other imported vegetable seeds, are much inferior to those raised at our seed gardens; so glaring is the difference that we are driven to the necessity of raising many kinds, and at considerable advance in cost.

| | |
|---|---|
| Price of Turnip Seed of our own raising, | $1 per lb. |
| Imported do. | 75c. " |

R. SINCLAIR, jr. and CO. 60 Light st.
au 3 tf

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO.
South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the $100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of $10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough $5; for 2 or more horses, $10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to $25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price $17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price $4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to $12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, $4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf

## MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMMN, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says.

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the ate morovements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting "points of attachment" or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, "so that with a crane or level" it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire"

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel $12,50

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | do | do | One barrel | 20,00 |
| do | do | do | One and a half | 24,00 |
| do | do | do | Two barrels | 28,00 |
| do | do | do | Three do | 38,00 |
| do | do | do | Four do | 48,00 |

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.
de 15 tf